

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY JUNE 29, 1864.

NO. 338.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,

AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large man-
script sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
joining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

WARNER.
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month. May 13th, 1862-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.
V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
the Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the
joining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1862-tf.

LYSANDER BURD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL H. SMITH, of
the late firm of Bullock & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the
Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-tf.]

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Louisville, and Lexington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of
debts. They will, in all cases where it is desired,
attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1862-tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
W. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
WILL practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and Adjudic Circuit Courts.
Offices—Frankfort and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1862-tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.

All operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would give the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rilled Plate which, for cleanliness,
durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1862-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor
\$650 REWARD.

COUNTY OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that, on the night of the 23d day of Fe-
bruary, 1864, a GOOD HOUSESERVANT, about 18
years ago, with some experience—without any
kind of knowledge, &c., whatever. For such as
the ht. best price will be given. Address Box 99,
Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.
May 18, 1864—w&t—322.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. O. KEENON informs his friends and customers,
that he still continues the Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
sollicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th
day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor.
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY. For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding.—
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding.—
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di- rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers,
the following Directory of all the departments
of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secy of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.

Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. H. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenton, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sned, Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Pravitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort.

Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.

Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chris. J. Clark, Clerk, Frankfort.

John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.

James F. Turnerman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowling Green.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphian, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

NOTICE.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chapez, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—H. W. Owles, Owlsbury.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarkburg.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkville.

NOTICE.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1862-tf.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

I AM NOW AND WILL BE RECEIVING

WEEKLY, DIRECT FROM

EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,

A Full and Well-selected Stock

(Purchased by myself in person) of

LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S'

LASTING GAITERS,

LASTING BALMORALS,

KID AND MOROCCO BOOTEES,

</

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

Ratification Meeting in McCracken County.

PADUCAH, KY., June 22, 1864.

To the Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever held in McCracken county, Kentucky, met at the market House, in Paducah, on Tuesday, June 21st, to ratify the nominations of Mr. LINCOLN, for President, and Mr. JOHNSON, for Vice President; when on motion, W. M. DUGGER, was elected Chairman, and THOMAS M. REED, was appointed Secretary.

Speeches were made by Dr. McNEIL, and Lieut. Col. HASKELL, of the 132d Illinois, now here, and W. M. DUGGER. Dr. McNEIL's speech was merely introductory in its character, but he made some good points, which raised shouts from the "unconditionals." As a matter of course the unconditionals made but little demonstration. Col. Haskell's speech was received with many shouts of applause. By this speech he has endeared himself to the true Union men of this city. He was bold, manly and honest in the expression of his views. We hope the Colonel will not be offended should we call on him again before he leaves us; so he had just as well put on his armor now and be ready for the conflict.

Our Chairman closed the proceedings by a few well digested thoughts, which roused the boys considerably. He is a host within himself, and if any copperhead ever comes in contact with his thunder during this campaign, he will give him a pain in the head certain. Three rousing cheers were given for the old flag, the soldiers in the field, and LINCOLN and JOHNSON. On motion of Dr. MCKINSEY our Commissary, three cheers were given for Col. HASKELL, and the 132d Illinois.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON will get all the Union votes in this part of Kentucky. If we thought we would be believed by any body, we would give our opinion, as to how many votes they would get, but for this reason, we would give our opinion.

The following resolutions were adopted, with only two dissenting voices, and they were *safar off*:

Resolved. That we endorse the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, for President and Vice President.

2. That we endorse the platform of said Convention, and especially that portion which proposes amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose of abolishing the system of African slavery in the United States.

3. That we will give our hearty support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, for President and Vice President, and will do all in our power, as honorable men, to secure their election.

4. That we endorse the policy of the Administration, in recruiting negroes for service in the army and navy.

5. That we again endorse the course of our Representative in Congress, Hon. LUCAS ANDERSON.

6. That the Union men of the United States owe a debt of gratitude, to the soldiers of the army for their gallantry in battle,—never equalled by any soldiers in the history of the world. That, they will never be able to pay; but we assure them, they shall never be forgotten by us, while they are battling for the flag of our common country, and our glorious old Union.

7. That the proceedings of this meeting published in the Frankfort Commonwealth, the Louisville Union Press, Cincinnati Commercial, Missouri Democrat, Chicago Journal and Chicago Tribune.

W. M. DUGGER, Chairman.

THOS. M. REED, Secy.

Tennessee Soldiers on the Nominations.

CAMP 5TH TENN., CAVALRY,

FORT PICKERIN, TENN.

At a meeting of the officers and men of this regiment, on the evening of the 15th of June, the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Col. Fielding, Col. HURST was called to the chair, and Captain S. S. WARREN appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Col. HURST in a forcible little speech, when it was suggested that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

On motion of Col. W. J. Smith, Major T. BOSWELL, Captain A. COOK, Lieutenant W. C. WEBB, and Lieutenant HARVEY DEFORD, were appointed a committee on resolutions. After retiring for a short time, the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, each of which was adopted without a single dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The Republican Union Convention, assembled at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, 1864, have nominated Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, our present Chief Magistrate, as a candidate for President, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as Vice President, therefore;

Resolved, That the 6th Tennessee Cavalry, in unity of action and purpose here assembled, do recognize and approve the action of the Baltimore Convention, as being in accordance with our most sincere wishes, and as highly complimentary to us as Tennesseans.

Resolved, That being natives of the South, we, of course, have had our prejudices in favor of the institution of slavery, but whatever may have been our prejudices heretofore, we now announce that we are and always have been in favor of crushing this wicked and uncalled-for rebellion at all hazards, and therefore fully, freely and cordially endorse the raising of colored troops, together with any and all measures adopted by the Government having for its object the accomplishment of this end, and if necessary for the complete restoration of all our rights in the Federal Union, we say let "slavery slide," and be numbered with the things that were.

Resolved, That in the turmoil of civil war, Abraham Lincoln has shown capacity, foresight and capability greater than any man of the age, and in these times "which try men's souls," he has maintained an honesty of purpose and action which commands the admiration and suffrage of all loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, the great Tennessee patriot and statesman, has main-

ed the honor of all loyal Tennesseans, and while endeavoring to support the dignity of Tennessee by rebuking and punishing treason and traitors, he has at all times shown himself merciful and forbearing to those who acknowledged the supremacy of our Government by manifesting a disposition to become loyal citizens thereof.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives and honor to support the dignity of the Government under whose flag we are fighting, and hope are long to see the same old flag wave proudly and triumphantly over every foot of American soil, and treason dispised and condemned, triumphant and happy will leave our Government as we found it, pure and undefiled.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Memphis Bulletin, the Memphis Weekly Review, the Nashville papers, and others friendly to the nominees.

After several telling speeches from the officers and a jolly and sensible talk by private Carroll Nickols, the meeting adjourned.

FIELDING HURST, President.

SANFORD L. WARREN, Secretary.

Forney's Last Interview with John C. Breckinridge.

Forney contributes an article to a late number of our Daily Fair, under the caption of the two Breckinridges. Contrasting the unfeeling loyalty of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge with the parroccial course of the nephew, he says:

An extraordinary family is this of the Breckinridges. They have all been leaders either in politics or in the Presbyterian Church. Fair and honest in their dealing, chivalric and courteous in their intercourse with others, it was reserved for the rebellion to witness the first real difference on public questions between themselves. The eldest survivor of the name, the Chairman of the National Union Convention just noticed, preserves the honor of its progenitors, whilst to the young man upon whom so many hopes were built when he entered Congress in 1851, and was chosen Vice President in 1856, driven, let us believe, more by association than by principle, forgot all the examples and teachings of his great uncle, and sword in hand leads the embattled hosts of slavery. It is not difficult to suppose that the heroic clergymen feels the defection of his nephew most keenly.

For, let it be spoken, there was much to love in John Cabell Breckinridge. Never

had I met a man more adapted by nature,

by education and by rearing, to be a favor-

ite among men and women. He was the

type of many beauty when I made his ac-

quaintance fourteen years ago. At that

time, if he had a conscientious feeling, it

was of slavery, and both of us, "Democrats," as we were, frequently con-

fessed that it was a sinful and an anti-Democratic institution, and that the day would

come when it must be peaceably or forcibly removed. How could it be otherwise with

him, with such a parentage and such a

schoolmaster as his uncle Robert! But the

fascinating society of the Southern maga-

nates was too much for young John. They

saw that he had a bright future. And hav-

ing taken that one wrong step he was too

prudent for retreat.

I shall never forget my last interview with John C. Breckinridge. It was on the

evening of the 6th of August, 1861, being the last day of the memorable called ses-

sion which was assembled on the 4th day of

July of that year, by Presidential procla-

mation. Widely as we had differed, our

personal relations were unchanged. He

knew how sincerely grieved I was when,

as early as 1858, he allowed Mr. Buchanan

and the extreme South to force him into

the support of Lecompton and how reluc-

tantly, in the black and bitter years that

succeeded, I felt constrained to denounce

him. In the called session he had led the

opposition to Mr. Lincoln with vehemence,

unjust and unsparing ability. And now he

was going to Kentucky. "Good bye," he said; "Good bye." "No," I said, "no good

bye, Breckinridge, but farewell. You will

never again take your seat in the United

States Senate." He seemed to be surprised,

as he said: "What do you mean? I will

undoubtedly return to my post in December."

"No, my dear sir, you will follow your doc-

trine into the Confederate army; you will

go there to show that you are with the enemies

of your country." To which he answered,

and when he spoke the words I think he was

honest: "If I go over the lines it will be to

bring back with me my runaway son, Cabell,

who has gone into the other army wholly

against my will, but we shall meet, if we live,

in the winter." "I wish it could be so my

friend," was my reply; "but still I feel that

your good bye will be a long farewell!" And

this was the last of John C. Breckinridge.

It was the last of John C. Breckinridge.

His oath to support the Constitution of the

United States, like Hester Prynne's scarlet

letter, burns an eternal reproach on the Sen-

ator. His sword is with slavery and rebel-

lion.

Gen. Grant in Camp.

The New York correspondent of the Bos-
ton Journal writes: "A pastor of this city
went out for the Christian Commission. He
had, of course, a great desire for a personal
interview with the Lieut. General. But he
was told he could not gain access to him at
all—could not see him even. He resolved to
try. With three friends of the Commission,
he set out, found the tent of the General and
made for it. Advancing towards the front he
at once saw that the tent was occupied. A per-
son sat near the entrance. He was coatless,
sitting in his shirt; his vest was unbuttoned;
his feet were in slippers and raised upon a stool;
he was alone, reading a newspaper and had a cigar in his
mouth. As the three gentlemen approached
he looked up. One of them asked, 'Is this Gen.
Grant's tent?' He somewhat modestly
replied, 'That's my name.' 'Will you
allow three New York clergymen soon to
go home, to take you by the hand?' 'With
the greatest pleasure,' was the response; 'I am
glad to see you, gentlemen; take seats.
How do you endure the camp?' was
asked. With great tenderness, he replied:
'Finely. I only wish my men endured it as
well.' One of them said, 'I was in hopes
to have attended you to Richmond, General,
before I went home.' To which Gen. Grant
responded, in emphatic tones, looking the
clergymen earnestly in the eye, 'I expect to
go there.' While the conversation was go-
ing on, the incessant rattle of musketry rang
through the air like millions of cracklers un-
der millions of barrels on a Fourth of July.
Bang, bang, in the distance, sounded the
booming guns. Shot and shell whizzed in
the air, but calm and unmoved and confident
sat the Lieutenant General, as if in the
summer-house of his own home at Galena.
With this immense responsibility on him let,
every true American say, 'God bless the
BRAVE.'

Waiting for Disaster.

Mr. August Belmont has announced that in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, which was to be held on the 4th of July, is postponed to the 29th of August, and he is particular to say, of the year 1864. Any other year would become it as well.

Why this change of front in the face of the enemy? Why does the Democratic trumpet give forth an uncertain sound? If the Democratic Conservative Union party is for peace and separation, can it ever be too early to advocate peace? What is that peace doctrine worth which postpones preaching and practice for the battle to go on? If the Democratic Conservative Union party is for war, should it wait to see how the battle is going before it throws itself in?

This certainly is a queer position for the great Democratic party. The Republic is struggling for existence against a mighty rebellion. The Democratic party stands aloof and waits the issue, before it can decide which side it will take. If the nation is successful, the party will declare itself for the nation, and the war to maintain it. If the nation is defeated in the present campaign, the Democratic party will declare itself for the enemy, and for peace on their terms. Were the Convention held now, the high hopes of the people, and the power we are exhibiting in the field, might compel it to declare for supporting the Government in the war. But if postponed, possible military disaster or failure may enable the Convention to declare for the enemy and for peace. The managers have postponed, hoping for military disaster to help the chances of the party.

This postponement, and the reasons on which it has been urged, are a confession that the Democratic party hopes to thrive upon disaster to the country, and that its chances will increase in proportion as our armies are defeated; our soldiers slaughtered without effect on the rebellion, and the war protracted. For this delay is admitted by the party organs to be from no difference about men. Delay would not settle that in the case of any of its candidates. But it is a question whether the party shall go for peace or war; that is, whether it shall go for the Government or the enemy in this war; and before it decides this question, it desires to wait and see if military disaster will not weaken the supporters of the Government so that the party can safely turn against it.

It is a plain confession that the Democratic party is speculating upon the defeat of our armies, the slaughter of our soldiers, the protraction of the war, the prostration of the powers of the country, and that its only hope for success is in the destruction of the na-

tion. —
June 23, 8 P.M.—Gen. Barlow was marching rapidly toward the railroad. Gibbon followed. The troops marched in echelon by divisions. Major Crowsfield, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, had 700 mounted men of a provisional brigade, composed of detachments from all its regiments and companies, and fought the rebels on the right of the plank road long after their ammunition was exhausted, holding the whole brigade of rebels in check with determined valor.

In this time the rebels had succeeded in getting between Gibbon and Barlow. They were as much surprised as our men, but beginning the first to make a discovery of the position of affairs, were quick to take advantage of it. There was very little hand fighting; they were fully prepared for resistance. The horses were cut from the battery, and the guns spiked. When the line was reformed the rebels came up again, and were twice repulsed with dreadful loss.

Later—The 6th corps charged them, driving them some distance, and forming on the left of the 2d corps.

Headquarters Army Potomac, June 25—6 A.M.—The only fighting that took place yesterday was an attack made by the enemy on Gen. Burnside; but whether intended as a feint to cover some more important move, or an attempt to break through his lines, it was a failure. They opened with a heavy fire of artillery, which was returned by our batteries and the rebels, inkeping a charge, were driven back in confusion, with upward of 1,000 behind, who were taken prisoners.

This occurred about 8 A.M., and the artillery firing was kept up for an hour, when all became quiet at that point. At the same time a battery opened in front of a hospital on the left of the 5th corps, which the rebels seemed desirous of clearing out, but they were deterred by our guns before any damage resulted. The engagement between the 6th corps and the enemy for the possession of the railroad on Wednesday was quite severe, particularly in front of the 2d division, commanded by Wheat.

Only a short distance of the railroad had been destroyed when the party were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy under Gen. Anderson, supported by Wilcox's division. Captain Beatty, of the 3d Vermont, was in charge of the party that reached the road, and he fell back slowly while the skirmish line held the enemy in check, but a body of the enemy made a flank move, expecting to turn the left flank of the line of battle. They, however, did not

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—**LUCIEN ANDERSON.**
Second District—**J. M. BEDFORD.**
Third District—**J. L. LOVETT.**
Fourth District—**R. L. WINTERSMITH.**
Fifth District—**JAMES SPEED.**
Sixth District—**J. P. JACKSON.**
Seventh District—**CHARLES EGINTON.**
Eighth District—**M. L. RICE.**
Ninth District—**GEORGE M. THOMAS.**

Two boys were drowned last Sunday at Louisville, while bathing. Another warning to those who desecrate the Sabbath.

The twenty-eighth Annual Fair of the Bourbon County Agricultural Society is advertised to be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of September.

A decision interesting to hotel keepers has just been had in New York. The proprietors of Earl's Hotel, New York, have been held responsible for over \$20,000 deposited by a border in their safe, and stolen by the clerk who received it. The proprietors were not aware that any such deposit had been made, but the fact was proved at the trial.

Postponements.

The time for the convocation of the disloyal gathering yesternight the Chicago Democratic Convention, has been postponed from July 4, to Monday, August 29, 1864.

The Wickliffe-Harney Democracy did not hold their State Convention on the 15th June, but postponed it to the 28th.—yesterday. Whether or not it assembled, we have no intelligence.

Another Guerrilla Outrage.

The mailstage from Frankfort to Harrodsburg, was stopped yesterday, the 28th June, near Rough and Ready, Anderson county, by six robbers; the passengers and mail were robbed, and three of the horses taken. Such is the report we have heard.

Let Gen. Burbridge have the leading rebels and rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood arrested, and levy upon them sufficient to refund all losses, and there will be no more such outrages thereabout.

Elections to fill Vacancies.

Gov. BRANLETT has ordered elections to be held on the first Monday in August—the date of the general election—to fill the following vacancies in the Senate and House of Representatives—

In the Sixteenth Senatorial District, for Senator, vice T. P. ALEXANDER, resigned.

In the Twentieth Senatorial District, for Senator, vice J. KEW GOODLOR, resigned.

In Henry county, for Representative, vice J. P. SPAULDING, deceased.

In the counties of Cumberland and Clinton, for Representative, vice J. H. C. SINDUREK, resigned.

The editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser received a photographic copy of the orders' alleged to have been found on the person of Col. DAHLGREN for the destruction of Richmond and the massacre of JEFF. DAVIS and his Cabinet.—This copy was submitted to Col. DAHLGREN's friends, who state that the "orders" were not in the handwriting of Col. DAHLGREN, that the signature of those orders is not his signature; and that the whole document, as it appears in the "authorized" London reproduction, is a bold and bare-faced forgery lacking even the semblance of authenticity in the eyes of those who are familiar with the chirography, to say nothing of the character of Col. ULERIC DAHLGREN.

Home Defense—Do your Duty.

We call attention to the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of this city and county, published in another column.

Who is not ready to defend his home? Will any body refuse to join with his fellow citizens, in some one of the organizations being effected for home defense? The right spirit is being aroused. Men of property in our midst have now an opportunity to show that liberality which the occasion demands. Let every body contribute, according to their means—corporations and private individuals. We trust there will be no single property-holder in Frankfort who will not contribute to the Military Bounty Fund.

That Fund is to be devoted to the formation of Capt. GOINS' Artillery Company, and any similar organizations which may be authorized by the military authorities, and which will be placed on constant duty. Each man will receive a bounty,—the amount to be determined, we presume, by the sum which can be raised by subscriptions from the citizens.

The members of the other organizations—the State Guard, or Home Guard, companies—will receive no bounty; and will receive pay only when in active service. We understand that the purpose is to have at least two companies in this city, one to be composed of the old men, who will constitute the reserve; the other of the young men and those within the militia age.

Who will stand back?

Brandenburg, Stephensport, Cloverport, Hawesville and Owensboro have been visited during the past few days by guerrilla bands. Stores have been robbed and many depredations committed. The border counties are swarming with guerrilla bands, and the wildest excitement and alarm prevails. Indians will do well to be on the alert and prepared for the rascals should they conclude to cross over. An ounce of vigilance now will be worth a ton of bluster and regret when it will do no good.

COUNTERFEITS.—We caution our readers to be on their guard against an emission of spurious fifty cent notes (the new plate) which have been put in circulation. They can be readily detected. They are an eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine; the words "fifty cents," which surmount the head of Washington, are very pale and indistinct in the counterfeit, while the letters are very bright and distinct in the genuine. The bronze black around the head in the counterfeit can hardly be seen, while the genuine is a deep color. The spurious, though indistinct in all its outline, is darker than the original.

As the Cincinnati Commercial very aptly remarks, there is a good deal of unnecessary exaggeration among the so-called Democrats proper on the subject of the despotism of this Administration in suppressing free speech, free press, &c. Mr. Vallandigham ought to be good authority on this subject. In his Hamilton speech, while complaining of the treatment he had received, individually and exclusively, he emphatically declares that—

"For more than one year no public man has been arrested or newspaper suppressed within the State for an expression of opinion, while hundreds in public assemblies and through the press, with language and violence in which I never indulged, have criticised and condemned acts and policy of the Administration, denounced the war, and maintained even the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy."

If greater latitude is needed by these crazy politicians than is here admitted to be given, they must seek it in another sphere and in some unknown country, where there is no government or law, and where men are permitted to make their own wills the highest law of action.

Rebel Counsel to the Democracy.

The Richmond Examiner, of June 13th, contains a lengthy article upon politics at the North, in which it sneers at "Lincoln as a rail-splitter and Johnson as a tailor, the meanest of his craft," in the most approved style of the *World*. It thinks that if Gen. GRANT is successful, Lincoln will be elected President, but otherwise that he will not get an electoral vote. It has some late intelligence concerning the Northern Democracy, which we subjoin:

"We learn that the Democrats are now universally turned their thoughts to Franklin Pierce and the Connecticut Seymour as their nominees for President and Vice President. To give them the least chance of electing those two advocates of peace, Grant must be defeated, the invasion must collapse and die out, and the very name for war must become a word of horror, uttered with loathing and execration. Therefore, it is the interest of the Democrats to do their very utmost to weaken the Federal army, discredit Federal finance, in short to extinguish the war altogether, in order to extinguish the party which invented the war and governed it since."

"The absence of a thorough system of recruiting, in full operation throughout the country, during the last three months, has been unfortunate. The draft has not produced soldiers. It has yielded money, and that money has not been employed to raise soldiers, as it should be. A demand is made for the repeal of the \$300 commutation clause. This is of doubtful expediency. It has been abundantly shown, in the course of this war, that the best system of raising troops is the old American system of volunteering. That has never failed where preserved in

"The essential thing to do is to offer special inducement for the return to the army, of the veterans whose terms of service have expired, or are about to expire. Every one of them who re-enlists is worth a dozen conscripted men."

"The danger is that the sudden discovery of the prospective want of troops will result in spasmodic efforts that will cause a disturbance in the country, largely out of proportion to the number of soldiers realized. The general disposition among Congressmen is to blame the President for all shortcomings. It is possible he may have relied too much on the armies already in the field, but the conduct of Congress, throughout this session, has been that of a convocation of triflers. They have been engaged on silly resolutions and political patch-work, instead of going boldly to work to provide an adequate revenue, resisting all the blandishments of the corruption committees representing every interest on which an effective tax was proposed, and conducting themselves as if they meant the Government should be solvent when their terms of office expire."

"If this had been the line of policy pursued, there would have been no difficulty in providing bounty money for volunteers. The forces in the field are probably adequate to the capture of Richmond and Atlanta. But we must not suppose the rebellion will suddenly collapse when those strongholds fall, unless we have the force to go right on.

"We have the men to put another army in the field. The rebels have not. Their armies are formed chiefly of classes of men exempted from military duty under our laws. If we make an effort now to raise troops as vigorous and successful in proportion to our numbers as the rebels made two years ago, we will be successful. It would take three years of war as destructive as the present campaign, to reduce our resources in men as low as those of Rebeldom are now reduced.

"Our financial condition may not be flattering, looking at it from the solid gold basis, but if we compare it with that of the rebels it is decidedly healthy and hopeful. The financial illness of the rebellion has been found beyond the medicine of legislation, and the Richmond Congress has adjourned without doing anything to clear the hopeless muddle of the Meminger paper works."

At Ashland, a rebel Lieutenant, when captured by our men, asked to whom he had the honor of surrendering. "2d Ohio" was the reply. "Great Heavens!" exclaimed the Lieutenant, "I fought that regiment in the Indian Territory, in Arkansas, in Kentucky, in Tennessee, and last they've got me in East Virginia. Are you a sporting regiment?"

An enterprising but ignorant South American sent us an Albany locomotive shop for one hundred "cow-catchers." He expects to use them on the plains of Paraguay, in the place of the lasso, in taking wild cattle.

Home Defence—Meeting of the Citizens.

In compliance with a previous call, a respectable number of the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county assembled at the Court House, in this city, on Monday, the 27th June, 1864, to provide the ways and means to defend the Capital, and the people of this county from lawless guerrillas and plunderers.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN was called to the Chair, and SAM. C. BULL appointed Secretary. Col. H. briefly explained the objects of the meeting—urging upon all the necessity of organization for mutual protection against the bands of robbers and plunders.

Referring to the movement of Capt. GOINS to organize an Artillery Company, to be

placed permanently, or for six months, on regular duty in the Fort, he said, that the first and most important duty for the citizens to perform was to see that that company was filed at once. We would then have a regular force upon which to depend—a nucleus around which the general mass of citizens, in times of danger, could rally.

Col. HARLAN then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That James M. Todd, Col. EDGAR KEENON, W. A. GAINES, DR. J. M. MILLS, John Whitehead, John M. Hewitt, Jr., SAM. C. BULL, and D. G. VENABLE be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, in the city of Frankfort, to a fund to be called the "Military Bounty Fund for Franklin County," which shall be devoted to the purpose of paying bounties to such as enter the artillery company, or any other company which may be raised exclusively for the defence of the State Capital, and the citizens of Franklin county.

Resolved, That W. F. Parrent, J. Jenkins, and J. W. McCREADY in the Bridgeport precinct; H. M. Bedford, John Macklin, and H. B. Innis, in the Forks precinct; Dr. Wm. Morris, J. L. Graham, and W. H. Jones, in the Peak's Mill precinct; Richard Hutchinson, Lloyd Hackett, and Milton Simonis in the Bald Knob precinct, be appointed a like committee, in their respective precincts to solicit subscriptions to said fund.

Resolved, That W. F. Parrent, J. Jenkins, and also G. McCREADY be appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, in the city of Frankfort, to a fund to be called the "Military Bounty Fund for Franklin County," which shall be devoted to the purpose of paying bounties to such as enter the artillery company, or any other company which may be raised exclusively for the defence of the State Capital, and the citizens of Franklin county.

Resolved, That James H. Garrard, George W. Gwin, and J. Swigert, be appointed a committee, who shall receive and disburse said funds, for the purposes indicated, and for the benefit of the families of those who volunteer for regular service in said Artillery company, and other similar organizations.

The meeting also resolved, that, in addition to the organization of said Artillery Company, the people of each precinct should organize Home Guard companies, to compose a part of the State Guard, or Active Volunteer Militia.

In order to effect such an organization the following committees were appointed:

Frankfort Precinct.—John M. Hewitt, Jr., D. G. VENABLE, Henry Brown, W. H. Sneed, Richard Watson, J. D. POLLARD, Eli McDaniels, S. C. BULL, Lucien McKEE, John RUE, Frank Gray, Wm. PRUITT, Cols. E. H. Taylor and B. B. SAYRE.

Bridgeport Precinct.—Jos. BAILEY, R. E. COLLINS, John Jenkins, W. F. Parrent, Jos. PARRENT, and WM. READING.

Bald Knob Precinct.—Richard Hutchinson, Lloyd Hackett, and Robt. Simonis.

Forks Mill Precinct.—No committee was appointed in that precinct, because the people were already organized there, under the garrison Capt. GRANAHAN.

It was made the duty of these committees to visit everybody in their respective precincts, and learn who were willing to join such organizations as are contemplated.

These last organizations do not go into active service, except when danger comes. But the object is to organize, elect officers, obtain arms, and keep up that organization; so that when the Governor calls for their services, in defence of our homes, they can respond promptly and without confusion.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Chairman.
S. C. BULL, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
7th District Kentucky,
LEXINGTON, KY., June 9, 1864.

H. J. SHEETS, Deputy Provost Marshal:

Sir: I send you the following extract from a letter from Major SIDELL, dated May 27, 1864:

"As slaves may now enlist, without the consent of their masters, they are liable, under State laws, to be taken up as runaways, and lodged in jail, when at large without proper papers, though on their way to enlist. He should, therefore, be provided with a written [pass] from a Deputy Provost Marshal, or other regularly appointed officer of the Provost Marshal General's Department.

But, if not fully enlisted, and desiring to enlist at the Headquarters of a District, the course to be pursued should be as follows: Before setting out, he (the recruit) should apply to a Deputy Provost Marshal, or other regularly appointed officer of the Provost Marshal General's Department, and declare his intention to enlist. This declaration should be [attested] by his signature or mark on the back of the printed form of enlistment, under the head of "Declaration of Recruit," and should be duly witnessed by the said deputy or officer, and then be sent by mail, or other safe conveyance, to the District Headquarters to which the slave is going to complete his enlistment and muster in. At the same time the same Deputy, or officer, will date full and sign and give to the slave a paper stating that he has made his declaration to enlist, and is permitted to pass to—name the place—Headquarters of Captain Thomas H. Moore, Provost Marshal 7th District of Kentucky.

If the Deputy should not have blank forms of enlistment, he may make a written [pass] to the same effect as that "Declaration of Recruit" and forward this to the Provost Marshal as above directed. It is desirable in filling up such paper, or the declaration, that the name of the owner and the county from which the recruits enlist, should be inserted.

If the master be present and consenting, before, or printed on the form of enlistment below, should be filled up, signed and witnessed."

I have given you above the exact orders from Major SIDELL. You will take the proper steps, in case a slave desires to come to my Headquarters to enlist, to carry out the order.

It is not intended, by anything written above, to prevent enlisting as usual by you, when slaves present themselves to you to be enlisted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

THOMAS H. MOORE,
Captain and Provost Marshal 7th Dis. Ky.

TO THE CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT:

THE celebrated thoroughbred Stallion, COM-

MODORE, formerly well known as the prop-

erty of John Minor BOOTS of Virginia, will be

sold for cash to the highest bidder at the Wood-

lawn Race Course, Louisville, Ky., on Friday,

June 10th, at 12 o'clock, M.

The Spring Races over the Woodlawn Course commence on Tues-

day, June 7th, and the Stallion will be exhibited

at the stables every day till the hour of sale.

The stall will be superintended by Gibson Mallory,

Esq., Supervising Agent Treasury Department.

Louisville, Ky., June 6, 1864—3tw-321.—[ch.

Lov. Press.]

It is stated that a gang of robbers plundered Brandenburg, Kentucky, on the 21st June.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks

or favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weekly

News, Cincinnati Daily, etc., etc., can always be

supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, op-

posite the Commonwealth Office.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those

MISCELLANY.

Benjamin F. Taylor, of the Chicago Journal, draws the following beautiful picture in reference to the certain departure for that "undiscovered country":

There is a dignity about that going away alone, which we call dying—that wrapping of the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside, with a pale hand, the azure curtains which are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from for the first time in our lives; for we are not dead; there is nothing dead to speak of among foreign countries not laid down on any map we know about. There must be lovely lands somewhere starward; for none ever return that go thither and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

A California paper relates the story of a woman, whose husband had been killed after she had been married four weeks; in three weeks more married again; that husband lived two weeks; in two weeks after he died she married his brother, and six months after her last marriage, she gave birth to a child by her first husband!

The following story is told of the late Duke of Malakoff, better known as Marshal Pelissier: "Once, during the war in Algiers, his troops were unable to take an Arab mud fort, and he requested some of his men to throw him over the parapets: 'for them,' said he, 'the company will surely follow.' It was done, and the fearless example had the intended influence. Pelissier was wounded, but the fort was taken."

In noting the nomination of Hon. John Cochrane by the Cleveland Convention, the Richmond (Va.) Examiner, remarks that he "will be remembered in Richmond, as the New York politician who, from the steps of the Exchange Hotel, declared and vowed, with solemn appeals to the Almighty, that if the Federal Government should attempt to coerce the South, he would be found, sword in hand, on the side of Old Virginia."

Madison Y. Johnson, leader of the Peace Democracy of Jo. Davis, county, Ill., and formerly an inmate of Fort Lafayette, declared himself in a late speech opposed to Gen. McClellan's nomination, for the reason that under a War Democratic administration "the war would last twenty years," while as matters now stand he thought it must stop before long.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINION OF HIS OWN SITUATION.—A gentleman from the front tells the following good story of General Grant: A visitor to the army called upon him, one morning, and found the General sitting in his tent smoking and talking to one of his staff officers. The stranger approached the chieftain and enquired of him as follows: "General, if you flank Lee and get between him and Richmond, will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" Gen. Grant, discharged a cloud of smoke from his mouth, indifferently replied, "Yes, I reckon so." The stranger, encouraged by a reply, pronounced question number two: "General, do you not think Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?" "Not a doubt of it," replied the General. Becoming fortified by his success, the stranger propounded question number three, as follows: "General, is there not danger that Johnson may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing round and cut off your communications, and seize your supplies?" "Very likely," was the cool reply of the General, and he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar. The stranger, horrified at the awful fate about to befall Gen. Grant and his army, made his exit, and hastened to Washington to communicate the news.

COIN AND PAPER.—It is a rather curious fact that the only coin now in current use on this continent which is not round, is the fifty dollar gold pieces, struck from California, which is octagonal in shape. All the coins in Europe are round. In Japan they have oblong wedges of silver. It is curious, too, that for many years money has been made out of paper, when leather or cloth would seem to be much more durable. Yet paper, when representing coin, lasts a great while, and not unfrequently the Bank of England receives a note of extraordinary age; and the Bank of Bengal, in India, recently was called upon to pay several thousand pounds of notes so old that none of the present generation remembered the pattern.

It is also worthy of remark that gems or precious stones have never been used for money, nor has platinum or any other metal taken the place of gold. In Africa, a species of shell forms the circulating medium, the value of which fluctuates sometimes twenty per cent a week. But all civilized countries have gold as the standard of money value, and all other circulating media are but representatives of the great standard. Only the Hindoo has ever learned to test coin accurately by the hand. Of all gold coinage that of England is perhaps the most beautiful. A new, fresh gold sovereign is probably as graceful and attractive a coin as exists. Next to it, the American eagle is the most elegant gold coin. The twenty-franc piece of the present kingdom of Italy is also very neat.

DYSPEPSIA.—and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1357 and 1358.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give me.

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In the disorders of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In the affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

And in FEVER AND AGUE; it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

... by Druggists and Grocers generally.
Dr. JOHN BULL's Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,
Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HARLAN is authorized to sell the same.

A. KAHR,
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—tw1m-316.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, P.P., vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-dtd.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Francis Brewer's adm'r, P.P., vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts,

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the real estate; and also the value thereof in lieu of dower.

3. To settle the accounts of the administrators.

4. To hear proof, and report, concerning any matter connected with the settlements of said estate as may be presented by any party interested.

Parties having claims against the estate of J. Harlan deceased, will file them with me properly proven, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

G. W. GWIN,
Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

March 25, 1864-dtd.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

L. L. Sullivan's Creditors, pl'ts, vs. L. L. Sullivan's Assignee, &c., def'ts,

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To cause the Assignee to exhibit what he has sold and collected, what remains uncollected, and the condition of the debts uncollected; and to have a full settlement of the accounts of said Assignee.

2. To hear proof of, marshal and report, the assets of, and audit the debts against, said L. L. Sullivan.

3. Creditors are required to present and file with me, their demands, verified as required by law in regard to claims against decedent's estates by the THIRD MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN,
Master Com'r Franklin Circuit Court.

[Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.]

April 22, 1864-dtd-311.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
WOODFORD COUNTY COURT,

May Term, 1864.

R. F. Johnson, in his own right, as administrator of Sarah Johnson, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnson, mother of said Sarah Johnson, deceased.

against

William Brightwell, and Mary Brightwell, his wife, and Tandy Johnson, defendant.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, and filed their petition, praying for the appointment of commissioners to make division and partition of the escheated personal assets of the estate of Sarah Johnson, deceased, and it appearing that Tandy Johnson, one of the heirs and distributees, is a non-resident of Kentucky; it is ordered, by the court, that a copy of this Order, notifying said Tandy Johnson of said application, be published for at least three weeks in the weekly number of the newspaper called the "Commonwealth," printed at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky; and that a copy of said publication, with the proper return thereon, be filed in this office.

W. TURNER, Esq., is hereby appointed attorney to defend for the said Tandy Johnson. A copy attest:

DAVID P. ROBE,
Clerk Woodford County Court.

THOS. N. LINDSAY, plaintiff's attorney.

Woodford Co., Ky., June 7, 1864-3tw-1864.*

DR. JOHN BULL'S
COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His imitative preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL of WILD CHERRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his WOOD LOZENGES, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to change of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1357 and 1358.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give me.

CEDRON BITTERS.

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In the disorders of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS.

In the affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

And in FEVER AND AGUE; it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It only cures these diseases, but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

... by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL's Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 1, 1864-6m.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864.

\$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ATNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

2. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

3. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy or cruel disappointment.

4. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

5. By Druggists and Grocers generally.

6. DRUGGISTS' PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864-6m.

Policies Issued without Delay.

J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-6m.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved, or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1864-w&t2m-316.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

J. Harlan's adm'r, P.P., vs. L. S.

In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned:

1. To marshal the assets and hear proof of, and audit, the debts against said estate.

2. To hear proof concerning, and report up, the dower of the widow of the decedent in the